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International Court of Justice

H2836 - 0002

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Dated 19 July 1948

I certify that Document Number L-161 was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number USA-292 in the Trial by the International Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall

FRED NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document Control Branch

DCB-36 (102447)

H2836 - 0003

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document L-161 No. USA - 292 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the United States Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the National Archives, Washington D.C. .

Paul Joosten

Nuremberg, 28 June 1948

PAUL A. JOOSTEN

General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

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USA 292

CERTIFICATE

****

I, Carl R. Blumenstein, 1st Lt. AC, Chief , Field Branch, Documentation Division, do hereby certify that the documents known as: U S A Exhibits No.: 292 and 630 (also by the OCC designation as: L- 161 and 11 resp.) are reproductions of reports on interrogations which arrived at this office through normal established documentary channels as set forth in The Coogan Affidavit (U S A Exhibit No. 1) from the United Nations War Crimes Commission, London. To the best of my knowledge and belief the originals of these documents are to be found in the records and archives of the above mentioned commission, or in the offices of the Allied Military Commissions which performed the above mentioned interrogations.

As such, the above mentioned documents therefore fall under the category of Article 21, of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, which states in part : " .. shall also take judicial notice of official governmental documents and reports of the United Nations, including the acts and documents of the committees set up in the various allied countries for the investigation of war crimes.... ".

N urnberg, 8 May 1946

Carl R. Blumenstein

CARL R. BLUMENSTEIN,
1st Lt. , AC
Chief, Field Branch
Documentation Division

A 090053

FROM CPM

SECRET

1 JAY-WCC
1 CPM

M.I.19.(R.P.S.)/2638.
31st May, 1945.

1.

REPORT

POLAND

OSWIECIM (AUSCHWITZ) CONCENTRATION CAMP.

Interrogation of:- French student, born 15 May 19. at ST.NAZAIRE, who reached the U.K. via ODESSA on 17 Apr. 45.

Information from April, 1944, to January, 1945.

PRESENCE. 1. Informant was in OSWIECIM Concentration Camp from the middle of April,1944 till 27 Jan 45.

2. He is intelligent and has given a most accurate description of the camp. This accuracy is confirmed by the numerous informants who have at one time or another been in the camp, and have given quite a lot of information dealing however only with certain periods and with certain parts of it.

3. The following description can be looked upon as one of the best, most detailed and most accurate hitherto obtained.

SKETCHES. 4. Attached are three sketches with keys, which will help to illustrate the contents of this report. No.1 is the actual camp, No.2 the surroundings of the camp, and No.3 the layout of a typical camp building used as living quarters.

RECEPTION. 5. Informant was one of one hundred French Bryan Political Prisoners. They were sent to Poland in two passenger coaches attached to a goods train which reached RAJSKO station on Saturday evening, probably 15 Apr 44. Thence they were taken by motor lorry to the camp.

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6. Informant's camp number was 134130, and as an Aryan Frenchman, and a Political Internee, he wore a red triangle (WINKEL) with the letter "F".

7. The first thing informant noted, when entering the camp, was an inscription over the entrance gate "ARBEIT MACHT FREI" ("Work makes free").

8. Upon arrival the hundred newcomers were put in the shelter (BLOCK 11) which was, at that date, used for quarantine purposes. Here they remained until Monday morning, 17 Apr 44.

INTAKE PROCEDURE.

9. Then the following formalities had to be gone through.

10. Firstly the men were taken to the old laundry (ALTE WAESCHEREI) - Letter "I" on Sketch 1. Here all their clothes and belongings were taken from them, and they had a bath. Belongings, other than those taken from Jews, were kept in the EFFEKTEN KAMER (Building No.26 on Sketch No.1). After the bath they were issued with a set of camp clothing, which had white and blue stripes. They were allowed to retain their shoes, which is apparently unusual.

H. 2.

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11. Secondly, they were taken to the Political Department (POLITISCHE ABTEILUNG) in Building No.25, where other internees formed part of the staff. Personal particulars of each man were noted, and the clerk had in front of him the documents taken off the men in the old Laundry. The camp number was tattooed on the left upper part of the forearm.

12. Thirdly, each man was photographed in the [illegible] KAMMER.

13. Fourthly, the men were placed in quarantine in Block No.2 for three weeks. In Oct 44 Block No.10 became the quarantine building instead of Block No.2. Isolation was strict and it was not permitted to leave the building, in which there were, as a rule, about 600 internees. Two days after informant arrived forty men of his party were transferred elsewhere, but he never found out what became of them.

14. Fifthly, upon leaving quarantine new arrivals were issued with their identity symbol by the BLOCK leader (BLOCKALTESTER). This consisted of an oblong white patch, with the camp number and the triangle (WINKEL) denoting his category and nationality.

15. After this procedure the new arrivals then became part of the camp strength.

BLOCKS AND KOMMANDOS.

16. Informant passed through the following buildings during his time in the camp.

17. From two to three months he was quartered in BLOCK No.1. During this period the men in this BLOCK worked in a KOMMANDO (called OUTKOMMANDO); employed on road construction, about 5 kilometres from the camp. Informant slept on the first floor with the other men of his working party, and the ground floor was not occupied by internees. The attic housed workers in the tailor's shop.(SCHNEIDEREI).

18. After this, informant was sent to BLOCK No.4. (the first floor of BLOCK 4), where he remained for further two to three months. During this period he worked in the so-called UNIONKOMMANDO. This was two kilometres from the camp in a factory called the UNION where grenade parts were made for the German Army. It would appear that about 700 internees worked on day shift and about 500 at night.

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19. The next transfer was to BLOCK No.17 and here informant remained till the camp was evacuated. Throughout this period he worked in the Leather Factory party (LEDERFABRIKKOMMANDO) in the outskirts of OSWIECIM town, where harness and other leather articles for military use were turned out. Some civilians were also employed but all of these were either directors, managers or foremen.

20. An internee in the camp was known as a "HAEFTLING", and they were allotted to the quarters in the various BLOCKS according to their working party or KOMMANDO. From the size and importance of the latter there would be sufficient men to fill a whole block, or one floor of a block, or one room (STUBE) in a block. Such working parties might, however, consist of many nationalities and might have both Aryans and Jews.

21. Almost every BLOCK had a ground floor designated by the number of the BLOCK alone, e.g. No.4., a first floor which took the letter "A", e.g. No.4A, and an attic. There were exceptions, e.g. BLOCK No.22 had an attic but this was not used to quarter internees as access to it was by ladder only.

22. Each floor was divided into 4 rooms, or STUBEN. One was used as a wash room, with W.C.s., when it was on the ground floor, as shown on Sketch No.3, which also shows the rooms for the BLOCKALTESTER and BLOCKSCHREIBER. In each of the ordinary rooms, or STUBEN, about 200 internees would be quartered. /23.

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CAMP ROLL CALL.

23. There was one roll-call daily, at about 1830 hrs., after return from work. The men were lined up outside their block according to their KOMMANDO. The roll call took anything from half an hour to one hour and a half.

SYMBOLS AND DISTINCTIVE MARKINGS.

24. To distinguish the various categories of internees symbols were worn as follows:-

Category of Internee.	Symbol.
Political.	Red triangle, standing on apex.
Criminal under sentence.	Green triangle, standing on apex.
Criminal with expired sentence.	Green triangle, standing on base.
Saboteur.	Black triangle, standing on apex.
Jew (before Nov 44).	Red and yellow triangles forming a star.
Jew (after Nov 44).	Red or green triangle, standing on apex, with yellow bar above it.
Homosexual.	Pink triangle standing on apex.
Bible students (INTERNATIONALE BIBELFORSCHER).	Violet triangle.
Suspected of attempted escape.	Red circle.

25. A dangerous political internee whose escape might be compromising, was not allowed outside the camp precincts, and such men had the letters "I.L." showing prominently in red on their backs. These letters stood for the words "IMMER LAGER".

26. On the triangles mentioned above letters were put to denote the nationality of the internee, e.g. "P" meant Pole, "F" meant French, etc.

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27. In addition to the internees there were from one to two thousand Russian prisoners of war. These men wore a black triangle with the letter "R" on it.

28. Such Russians were subjected to particularly bad treatment, and the last of them were evacuated fifteen days before the liberation of the camp by the Red Army.

29. Among the Russians were a number of Ukrainian civilians who also wore the same symbol.

30. In addition to these there were some two hundred Ukrainian nationalists who had collaborated with the Germans to a certain extent, but had later fallen foul of the Authorities. Such men were a red triangle with the letter "U" on it. Their camp numbers were in the 154,000 series.

TATTOOING.

31. The only internees who did not have their camp number tattooed on their arms were Germans from the homeland (REICHSDEUTSCHE).

HAIR.

32. Internees had their hair shorn completely, with the following exceptions, who could let their hair grow in a normal manner:-

(a) almost all the REICHSDEUTSCHE apart from some wearing a green triangle (criminals).

(b) all the building leaders (BLOCKLEITER), such men being mainly Germans (both REICHSDEUTSCHE and VOLKSDEUTSCHE) and Poles.

/(c)

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(c) almost all the gang leaders (K.POS).

(d) several men who had been model detainees, discharging their duties as K.P.O or foreman (VOR.ARBEITER) in an exemplary manner.

33. These were a few men who were called by the name of "[illegible]". These had a camp number, but were no triangle, and were accorded special privileges. Informant had only noticed five or six such men and in every case the man was a [illegible]. Some were gang leaders (K.P.O) in Bomb Disposal units.([illegible]) Such units were made up mainly of Jews and amongst these men the mortality rate was very high.

7.

34. The patch with the number on the right and the triangle on the left was put on the left side of the breast and the right upper part of the trouser leg.

CLOTHING. 35. The normal uniform consisted of a convict's jacket and trousers, with one vest, one pair of pants, and, for winter use, a cotton pullover. Beginning in Sept 44 men employed within camp precincts wore civilian clothes, with a piece of the cloth cut out at the back of the jacket. Shoes were of wood.

FOOD. 36. The day's issue of food consisted of 1 litre of very thin soup, 300 grammes of bread, and a small piece of sausage for each man. Occasionally there were two supplementary issues (ZULAGEN) amounting to 900 grammes of bread, 40 grammes of margarine, with some additional sausage.

INTAKES. 37. In Mar or Apr 44 about 200 Italian Jews, and 200 French Jews, arrived and these numbers were said to represent about 15% of the total original transport as the remainder were sent direct to the gas chambers.

38. The surviving lucky 15% were selected upon arrival outside [illegible] Camp as being the youngest, strongest, and fitted for hard labour.

[redacted]

39. In May and Jun 44 two further batches arrived, each amounting to perhaps 1500 French and Belgian Jews sent for extermination. In each case about 200 of the fittest were put in GUMBCLM Camp.

40. Also in May and Jun 44, about 3000 Hungarian Jews arrived, 1000 of whom remained in the camp, and the balance were sent to work in neighbouring mines.

41. In addition, large transports of Hungarian Jews arrived for extermination and these men did not pass through the camp but were sent direct to the gas chambers.

42. During Jul 44 they were being liquidated at the rate of 12,000 Hungarian Jews daily (!) and as the crematoria could not deal with such numbers many bodies were thrown into large pits and covered with quicklime.

43. Informant had heard that probably a million Hungarian Jews were thus exterminated. In Oct or Nov 44 transports of these Jews ceased to arrive.

44. In Oct 44 a large party of Czech Jews was transferred from THERESIENSTADT Concentration Camp to BIRKENAU, and of those about 100 of the fittest were taken into GUMBCLM Camp.

/45.

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45. At some date, between 14 and 30 Jul 44, a transport of about 250 Aryans reached OSWIECIM, of whom 100 were French, with Dutch and Germans, but with practically no Poles nor Russians. These men were part of an original party of some 900 prisoners who were the last to be evacuated from MAJDANEK Concentration Camp. The rest of the party went to BIRKENAU, probably for extermination.

46. Up till Oct and Nov 44 transports of prisoners arrived in OSWIECIM from DACHAU. These included about 300 French Aryans, all of whom were the political triangle, and had been imprisoned for resistance work. They were skilled men, such as bakers and butchers, and were sent to the bakery and slaughter-house (BAECKEREI UND SCHLACHTHAUS KOMMANDOS) to replace evacuated Poles.

47. There were no more intakes at OSWIECIM after Oct to Nov 44. The highest personal numbers seen in the camp by informant were in the 200190 series.

9.

48. In addition to the regular serial numbers it was noted that there were two other series which went as high as 10000 each, and were prefaced by the letters "A" and "B". These two series were commenced in May 44 for the newly arriving Jews, and included those of Hungarian, French, Dutch and Belgian nationality.

DEPARTURES.

49. Over the period from Jul to Nov 44 there was a mass evacuation of Poles, and in all some 5000 to 6000 left, mainly to other concentration camps such as GROSSROSEN and MAUTHAUSEN. In the end, out of some 6000 to 7000 Poles at one time in the camp during Apr 44, only about 150 were left, and most of these worked in the hospital or offices (SCHREIBSTUBEN).

50. The only transport, other than those of Poles, to leave the camp after Apr 44 was a party of some 60 to 70 French. These were political prisoners and were the remnants of about 12,000 French who had reached OSWIECIM two and a half years earlier.

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TREATMENT.

51. Informant stresses the point that conditions were gradually improving, and even at the time of his arrival in Apr 44 they were infinitely better than they had been a year earlier. The older internees told him that the camp "was now almost a sanatorium" when compared with the early days. As the fear of defeat grew so treatment improved.

10

52. In contradistinction to BIRKENAU, OSWIECIM was no longer an extermination camp but primarily a work camp. There were no mass "liquidations" and the mortality rate was comparatively low, amounting to perhaps three or four deaths weekly from all causes, such as illness, executions after attempted escapes etc.

53. Even the transfer to the hospital (KRANKENBAU) did not spell a death sentence as was once the case, and most cases of illness were nursed back to health, and a return to work.

54. However, every four or five weeks selections of the weakest were made in the hospital and of these a certain number would be sent to the gas chambers.

55. Only one such selection was made among the healthy men, and this was during Oct 44. On this occasion all the inmates of the camp, then numbering some 6000 to 7000, had to parade by KOMMANDOS and BLOCKS in front of the RAPPORTFUEHRER KADUK and his assistant, who held the inspection in the old laundry (ALTE WAESCHEREI).

56. About 1200 men were picked out, more or less at random, and of this number about 400 were spared. These were all the Aryans, those of mixed Jewish and Aryan parentage (so-called MISCHLINGE), and

/Jews

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Jews working in the UNTERKOMMANDO, the Director of which personally intervened on their behalf as this KOMMANDO was performing work indispensible to the German war industry.

57. The remaining 800 men, all Jews, were put in quarantine in BLOCK No.10 for three days, and were then sent to BIRKENAU to be gassed.

ESCAPES. //. 58. There were a fair number of escapes, even as many as three or four daily at times, especially during the summer period. Perhaps 75% of the attempts were successful, and those who escaped were mainly Poles or VOLKSDEUTSCHE.

59. When there was an escape the sirens sounded, but escapes were only possible from the neighbourhood of the camp while prisoners were at work.

60. Those apprehended after escape were publicly beaten and then hung after the evening roll-call. The last hanging informant recollects took place either in Nov or Dec 43, when five men were caught attempting to escape from within the camp in a lorry to which they had access, as they were employed in the KOMMANDANTUR garage.

61. There were no reprisals against the remaining internees when an escape was detected.

CORRESPONDENCE. 62. Prisoners, other than Jews, were allowed to write two letters monthly, on the Sundays following the first and fifteenth day of the month.

63. After the Allied landing in Normandy on 6 Jun 44 French, Belgians and Dutch were forbidden to write any more letters, and after the outbreak of the Warsaw rising on 1 Aug 44, the Polish internees were also forbidden to write to addresses in the General Gouvernment. Regulation writing paper could be obtained from the office (SCHREIBSTUBE).

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64. Aryan prisoners were allowed to receive letters and parcels.

PERSONALITIES. 65. The Camp Commandant (LAGERFUEHRER) was called HESSLER, a man about 1.70m. tall, stout, strongly built, with grey hair and about 40 to 45 years old.

12. 66. KAPOFUEHRER KAUK, a man about 1.80m. tall, well built, fair, with hair turning grey, and about 40 to 45 years old.

MONEY. 67. Ordinary currency was not permitted inside the camp, and internees were not allowed to retain any they may have brought with them, nor were they permitted to receive any from outside.

68. There were, however, small token notes and coins in circulation, known as PLUMETESCHEINE, worth one mark and 50 pfennigs. Such tokens were issued as wages, which amounted to one or two marks weekly, paid to every man working in a KOMMANDO.

69. Some KOMMANDOS, in particular the UNIONKOMMANDO where specialised work was done, were paid at exceptionally high rates amounting in some cases to 6 or 7 marks weekly.

CAMP LAY-OUT. 70. As will be seen from Sketch No.1 the camp consisted of a rectangle, enclosing three rows of buildings, within a barbed wire fence charged with electricity.

71. Most of the buildings, or BLOCKS, were quarters for the prisoners, but there were exceptions as explained on the Sketches and in the Keys.

/72.

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72. BLOCK No.2 was used for quarantine purposes till Aug 44. Then in Nov 44 a first floor room was reserved for cinema performances held twice daily, one being for Aryans and one for Jews. There was no charge and normal German films were shown, and sometimes there were propaganda films.

73. In the same room there were Sunday concerts, tickets for which were issued in the office.

74. As shown on the sketch BLOCK No.7 was reserved for Germans (REICHSDEUTSCHE), all of whom held some superior post in the camp such as leaders (KAPOS), and foremen (VORARBEITER). These were mainly political prisoners and criminals, with red and green triangles. Such men were privileged and managed to get better food.

13

75. When informant arrived in the camp BLOCK No.10 was strictly isolated, there were iron grills in the windows, and guards were posted at the approaches. It was, however, known that the building held Jewish women of various nationalities, most of them sterilized, who were used for biological experiments.

76. In Aug. 44 the women were all removed to the women's buildings (FRAUENLAGER) outside OSWIECIM camp (see sketch No.2 - item 13) and at the same time inmates of the BIRKENAU women's compound were also put here. Towards the end many of the women worked in the various KOMMANDOS. After Aug 44 BLOCK No.10 was converted into a quarantine block instead of BLOCK No.2.

77. BLOCK No.11 was actually a prison and not a shelter. It was mainly used for newly arrested persons, Polish hostages, and other special cases. It contained cells 1.60m. long by 0.80m. wide, and inside such a confined space there were often six persons incarcerated.

78. In this bunker there were se rot mass executions up to the end of 42 or early in 43, against an "execution wall", which was later removed. During a period of three months up to 700 persons, men, women, and children were daily put to death, most of them being Poles. According to eye-witnesses the place flowed with blood which was at once covered up with sand.

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14

79. The method of execution was as follows. The leader of the building (BLOCKÄLTESTER) was a man with a commuted death sentence, who was later evacuated with other personnel of the bunker, about 20 Jan 45. This man would cover the head of the victim, put him against the execution wall with other victims, and then an S.S. man would shoot them with a gun, fitted with a silencer. Afterwards the bodies were heaped one on top of the other, and taken away in a lorry during the night with great secrecy.

80. As will be seen from Sketch No.1 BLOCK No.24 was used for various purposes. Aryans who had obtained special permission from the Camp Commandant could borrow books from the library. In the office, or SCHREIBSTUBE, there were mainly Polish internees, and these men were responsible for the allocation of men to KOMMANDOS, and for the transmission and execution of orders affecting the camp which were issued by the S.S. men.

81. The brothel on the first floor was already in existence in Apr 44, and there were only Aryan women. Entrance was upon special application, for the sum of one or two marks, and was only permitted to Germans and Aryan Poles. The brothel was under strict S.S. supervision.

82. As will be seen from the Sketch BLOCK No.25 also contained various offices and the canteen. The last of the LAGERÄLTESTE was a fairly pleasant Austrian who had fought as a Captain in the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War and he had his office here.

/83.

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83. In the canteen it was possible to buy cigarettes of MAROC. or REGIE brand every ten days, when each internee was allowed twenty cigarettes upon production of a tobacco card. Mineral water and certain other things could also be purchased.

84. In the parcels building (PAKETSTELLE -letter G on Sketch No.1) parcels were dealt with both for internees at COMPIEGNE and also at DRANCY.

15 85. The swimming pool was ready about Sept or Oct 44 but was not used by prisoners.

EVACUATION OF CAMP.

86. On 17 Jan 45 the first transport left the camp. Groups of about 800 were formed and each group marched away under escort in a westerly direction. The groups were made up by different KOMMANDOS and BLOCKS.

87. On 23 Jan 45 REICHSFUHRER KADOK, who had left the camp, returned to supervise the last stages of the evacuation. The following day the last group to be evacuated left. This was made up of the S.S. Kitchens men, the Union men, bakers and slaughter house men (S.S. KUECHE, UNION, BAECKEREI and SCHLACHTHAUS KOMMANDOS).

88. Informant concealed himself in the cellar of BLOCK No.3. When Russian troops entered the camp on 27 Jan 45 they found it almost intact.

89. About 1000 internees were left in the camp, nearly all of them sick in the hospital buildings, together with the medical staff.

90. Of these, about 850 were Jews, 100 Poles, and the rest Dutch and French.

91. It appears that the Germans had intended to destroy the camp by dynamite and exterminate the remaining prisoners, but were prevented by lack of time.

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92. Among the surviving doctors were a Professor, a noted biologist from LIMOGES, another Professor, a dermatologist from WARSAW University, with a camp number in the 130,000 series, a former Polish Ambassador to Norway, and several Professors of KRAKOW University.

93. After the liberation informant heard an announcement on the MOSCOW radio saying that 10,000 prisoners evacuated from OSWIECIM were massacred during the trek from the camp. Informant thinks the number included contingents from BIRKENAU.

94. Later, when in KRAKOW, he met a KAPO from the camp who had escaped on the march, and this man said that the S.S. guards killed 80 men out of his group during the first stretch of ten kilometres from the camp.

Informant's Grade - "B".

DISTRIBUTION:

M.I.5.
M.I.6.
M.I.10.
M.I.14.a.(2).
M.I.19.(3).
M.I.19.(R.A.F.).
G.H.Q. M.P.(3).
PW & R Subsection of G.2. Int.Div.SHAEF (5).
N.I.D.1.(5).
N.I.D.6.(3).
N.I.D.30.
U.S.N.(Int).(3).
War Dept. Washington(2).
H.Q. MTOUSA(22).
C.C.O.
M.E.W.(5).
P.O.
P.O.Res. Dept.
J.I.S.
C.S.D.I.C.(U.K.).(2).
I.S.R.B.(3).
P.I.D. of P.O.(3).
I.S.9.
J.D. Clark, Esq.
Tn.1.c.
S.D.S. G.2.Int.Div.SHAEF.
S.C.U. - E.W.D.
PW Div. SHAEF.
M.I.R.B.(2).
H.Q. 21 Army Grp.(5).
I.S.1.
P.W.I.S.(L.D.C.).
M.I.14.d.
G.2.C.I.SHAEF.
A.G.3. (W.W.).

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CONTINUATION SHEET (SECRET)
M.I.19.(R.P.S.)

KEY TO SKETCHES OF OSWIECIM CONCENTRATION CAMP.

SKETCH NO.1.

Numbers refer to the numbers of the buildings (BLOCK NUMMERN).

Except for the following the buildings were used as living quarters.

No.2. Quarantine block till Oct 44 and also as Cinema building.

" 7. For Germans (REICHSDEUTSCHE) only.

"10. Till Aug 44 this was used for biological experiments on women. From Oct 44 as a quarantine building.

" 11. Air raid shelter (BUNKER).

17 " 19/21. Infirmary buildings.

" 24 Ground floor - music room, library and writing room. First floor -brothel.

" 25 Canteen, Political Section Interrogation Room, Camp Leaders (LAGER-ALTESTE and LAGERKAPOS).

" 26 Property building (EFFEKTEN KAMMER).

" 27 Clothing store (BEKLEIDUNGS KAMMER).

" 20 Infirmary building.

[redacted]

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Buildings without numbers, which were used for sundry purposes, are denoted by letters.

A. Building containing kitchen, restaurant and cinema for S.S. men.

B. New laundry building.

C. Road or path called the BIRKEN ALLEE (Birch Avenue).

D. Swimming Pool.

E. River SCHWA.

F. Old laundry building.

18

G. Parcels hut.

H. Kitchens.

J. Gong used for alarms and roll calls.

K. Offices and records of the S.S. Political Department.

L. Hut for leaders of buildings (BLOCKWEHRER).

M. Camp Commandant's house.

N & O. Building for housing S.S. men.

P. Offices for S.S. men.

R. S.S. guard room.

S. Double barbed wire fence.

T. Main entrance, to the right of which when entering there was a large notice "ARBEIT MACHT FREI" (Work makes free).

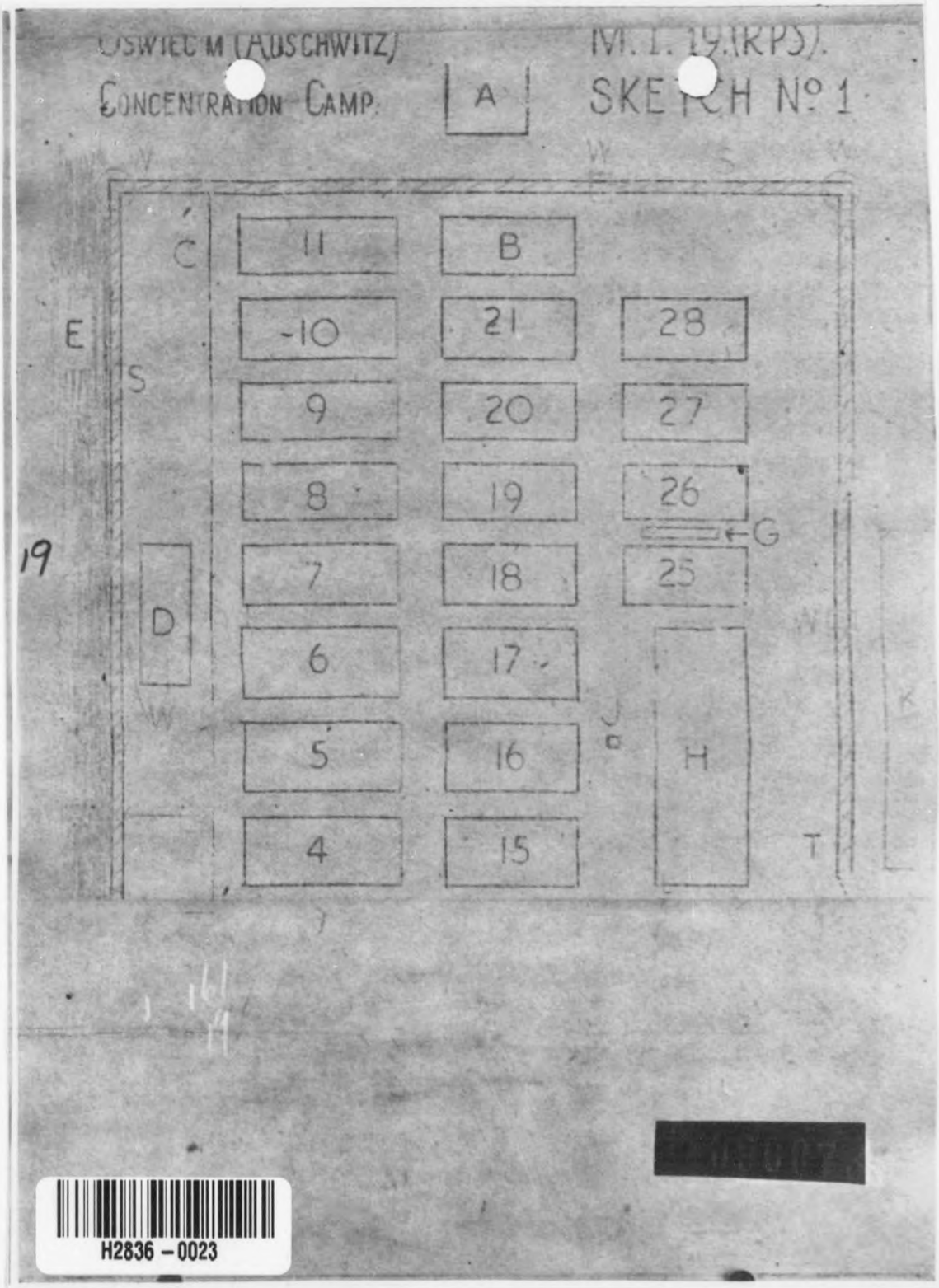
W. Watch towers with machine guns.

[redacted]

OSWIECIM (AUSCHWITZ) CONCENTRATION CAMP.

M. I. 19. (RPS).

SKETCH No. 1.



[redacted]

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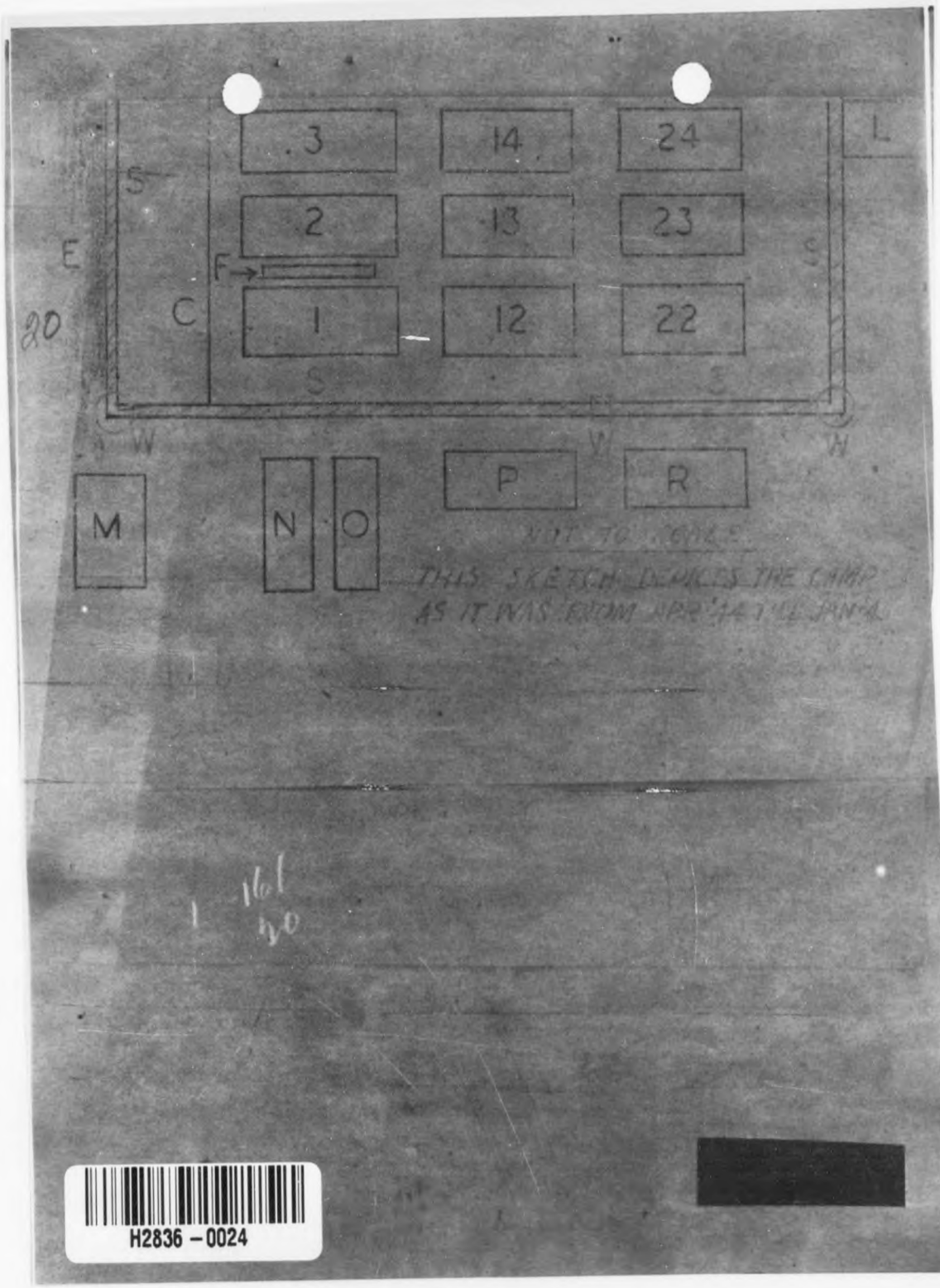
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NOT TO SCALE
THIS SKETCH DEPICTS THE CAMP
AS IT WAS FROM APR '44 TILL JAN '4
H2836 - 0024

No.1 Potato store.

" 2 Coal store.

" 3 Road leading to UNION factory.

" 4 S.S. Food stores. (TRUPPEN WIRTSCHAFTS LAGER).

" 5 Stores of building materials (BAUHOF).

" 6 Garages for builders' vehicles (BAULEITUNG GARAGE).

" 7 Building called D...W. (?).

" 8 Road to HILLEBAU (4 kilometres distant).

" 9 Wood store (HOLZHOF).

" 10 Garage for Commandant's vehicles (KOMMANDANTUR GARAGE).

21 " 11 New buildings or BLOCKS for prisoners (details not known).

" 12 Building for S.S. men and stores (S.S. UNTERKUNFT).

" 13 Women's camp (FRAUENLAGER).

" 14 S.S. shoemakers' shop. (S.S. SCHUSTEREI).

" 15 S.S. tailors' shop (S.S. SCHNEIDEREI).

" 16 Building marked "A" on Sketch No.1 containing kitchen, restaurant and cinema for S.S. men.

" 17 OSWIECIM (AUSCHWITZ) STAMMLAGER (Main camp) details on Sketch No.1.

" 18 Buildings marked N, O, P and R on Sketch No.1. (Buildings for housing S.S. men, offices for S.S. men and S.S. guard room).

" 19 Building marked M on Sketch No.1 (Camp Commandant's House).

" 20 Old crematorium.

" 21 River SOLA.

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SKETCH No.3.

A. Dormitory.
B. Wash room.
C & D. W.C.
D. Clerks' room for Building (BLOCKSCHREIBER).
E. Leader of Building - Office (BLOCKALTESTER).
F. Corridor.
G. Entrance.
H. Dormitory.
J. Stairs.
K. Dormitory.
L. Clerks' room.
M. Dormitory.

/M.

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KEY TO
SKETCH No.3 contd.

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23

N. Leader or Building - Bedroom (BLOCK.ELTESTER).

O. Dormitory.

P. Dormitory.

R. Stairs.

S. Dormitory.

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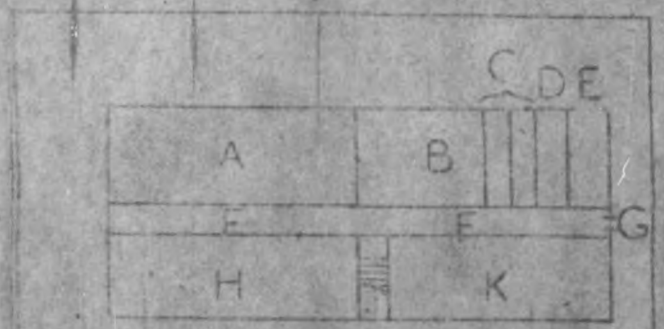
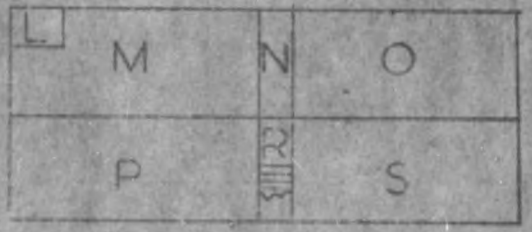


GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

PLAN OF A TYPICAL BLOCK

SKETCH Nº 3

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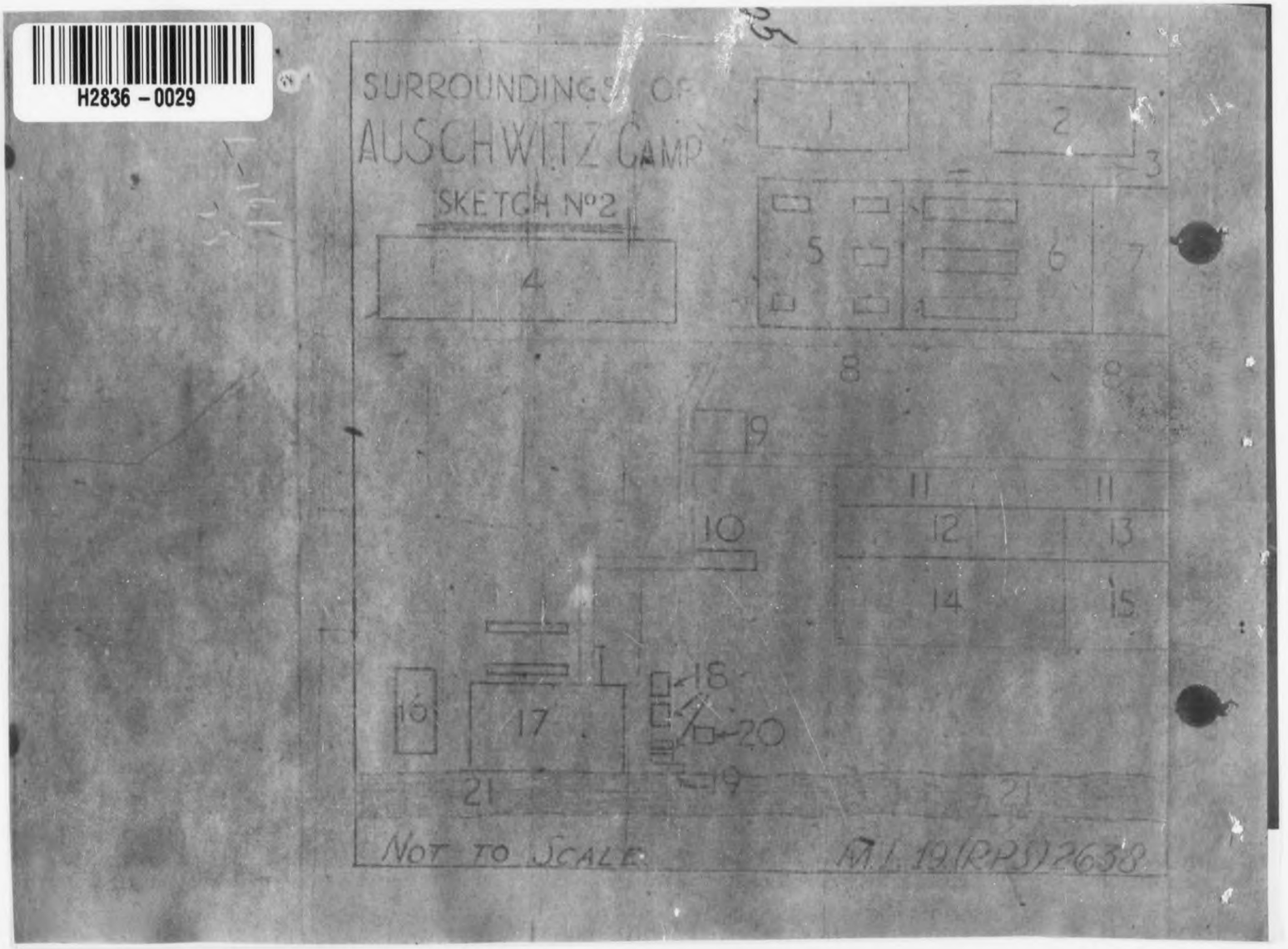
SURROUNDINGS OF
AUSCHWITZ CAMP
SKETCH Nº2
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NOT TO SCALE
M.I. 19 (RPS) 2638

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